

# The Wilmington Post

VOLUME XII.

WILMINGTON, NORTH CAROLINA, SUNDAY, DEC. 18, 1881.

Single Copies 5 Cents

NUMBER 51

## WILMINGTON POST

Entered at the Postoffice at Wilmington, N. C., as Second Class Matter.

### LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.

There is no doubt but that whatever of political freedom the human race enjoys originated in the independent cities which arose in Europe during the middle ages. About the beginning of the eleventh century some of the cities of Italy, encouraged by the weak and imperfect jurisdiction exercised by the Emperors of the Franconian and Saxon lines, began to form themselves into political bodies under the government of laws established by the common consent. Although it was at first regarded as a bold and fortunate usurpation on the part of these communities, rather than a reumption of some of the natural rights of mankind, in a short time the wealth which a highly successful commerce had diffused over Italy, enabled them to purchase from their nominal sovereigns beyond the Alps, charters of ample and free jurisdiction within their walls, and frequently over much of the adjacent territory.

These examples of freedom soon crossed the mountain barrier, and made their way into France. Louis the First, in order to introduce a check upon the almost regal power claimed and wielded by his great barons, adopted the plan of granting new privileges to the towns situated on the crown lands. The remaining cities obtained from the indulgence or weakness of their feudal chiefs the same similar charter to those which had been conferred by the King. In these centuries the practice had spread over Europe, and its advantages were found to be great and its effects salutary. Towns upon acquiring the charters of community, became so many little Republics and known and equal laws were administered by Magistrates who were the choice of the people. They became the nuclei of civilization, and the ferocious nobles, whose neighboring castles had become dens of robbery and crime, became proud to be chosen Magistrates of the free cities, than they had been when warring private war at the head of their vassals, or defying the authority of their lord paramount.

It is impossible to enumerate the benefits which flowed from these institutions. Where the whole community assembled together to consult upon their common interests, to exchange ideas and opinions on their common wants, and to adopt measures for their common welfare, then is exhibited in the highest degree those qualities which develop progress. It is one of the weightiest truths of Bacon, that in the management of practical affairs the wisdom of the wisest man is less reliable than the deliberate and concurrent judgment of common minds.

In many of the States of our Union the institution has struck a deeper root and grown into far more massive proportions than in any of the cities of the feudal kingdoms of Europe. And it is precisely in those communities in which the town meeting decides all questions in which the community has an interest by "the deliberate and concurrent judgment of common minds, that intelligence, prosperity and progress are greatest.

It was attempted in North Carolina thirteen years ago to introduce the principle of local self-government. The result fell upon an unfruitful soil. While other States had by using and developing this great institution, become rich in material blessings, our own like the House of Gideon remained dry in the midst of the fertilizing shower. At length in 1873 the usurping convention passed away from the constitution and remained of it, and left every community in the State voiceless and powerless in the management and conduct of the affairs which are peculiarly its own. The fact is that the slave-holding oligarchy of the Southern States had under the name of a Republic built up a system of exclusive rule, and the result of the war emancipated the slaves, but the oligarchy remained.

But unless regeneration for this transatlantic principle misleads, there is a growing conviction among our people that they are more competent to take charge of and conduct their affairs than a body selected by the Legislature at Raleigh. They are beginning to realize the fact in supporting such selfish demagogues in Vance who by appealing to passion and prejudice induced them to surrender their right to local self-government, they signed away the greater portion of their freedom. The signs of a new era point most unmistakably to a reformation, and in that day the oligarchy may vainly call upon the oligarchy to hide them from the indignation of a divided and outraged people.

### CHRISTMAS RAMBLINGS.

The tooting of horns and explosion of fire or cannon crackers are harbingers of the Christmas tide. The stores are decorated in their holiday dress and the Christmas trade has fairly opened. Vision of Chris Cringle, who is more familiarly known as Santa Claus, floats through the imagination of "the little ones" in rapid transformation. Their little prattle is nightly heard calling up the chimney to Santa Claus asking for innumerable gifts ranging from the aesthetic to the ridiculous. *Pater Familias* is often puzzled and are perplexed in making selections. Our advertising columns will prove a great auxiliary in suggesting something to the perplexed minds. For the little ones just drop in to the

VARIETY STORE kept by the veteran toy dealer, Mr. L. Flanagan. His stock is unusually large this season and compasses all the novelties in toys, confectioneries, millinery and fancy goods. For mother or the girls,

M. M. KATZ is the place to look for presents for them. There you can find dresses, cloaks, jackets, dolmans and fine dress goods, whatever is recommended at Katz's invariably turns out well and always gives satisfaction. His stock consists of the latest novelties in dress goods, silks, satins, mens' and boys' wear.

Man is often in this progressive age judged by the clothes he wears. If you should desire to be well dressed and fashionable,

OTTEBOURG'S MENS' WARE DEPOT is the place to buy a good, warm, well-made and stylish suit of clothes. Ottebourg pays considerable attention to the details in having his stock made and you not only get good goods from him but they are put together in such a manner as not to rip. To our friends in the country we would say order a suit by mail and see what a stylish suit you would get. Read Ottebourg's attractive advertisement elsewhere and you can soon see that he is not afraid to have his inspection of his goods and fears not competition. Do not neglect your homes in your Christmas preparation.

A well furnished room adds to health and comfort.

BEN WHITE, THE PAPER HANGER, keeps up with the styles and can furnish shades of all colors for your windows, and has wall paper to match. He can do your work in an artistic manner. Give him a trial order for a pair of the very fashionable turkey red window shades that he is making a run on, and see if what we say is not true. We know you must feel tired just now after inspecting all the stocks but come with us down to

SCUTTLE'S CAFE and brace up the inner man. Fine did you say? Yes? Let's see if supper is ready! The dining room you see is nicely arranged, the appointments are all good and so is the bill of fare.

Just over the way is the old established quarters of

GEORGE MYERS, Santa Claus, rendezvous for goodies, nicknacks, choice groceries and fine liquors. A good dinner Christmas days is always enjoyed, and to have a good dinner you must have good groceries, these you can get at Myers'. If it is not so we will let you put Urp on our eyes or hurl us over a Cliff or humble us by making us Neal in the presence of the large number of customers who are always in the store. After the above effort at play on words we will have to brace up with some of the fine liquors kept in this establishment. Now let us rest for a few minutes in one of those easy, comfortable chairs of

BEHREND'S & MUNROE before we undertake to examine their large stock of carpets and furniture. A room furnished with some of their furniture is a great luxury. They have furniture to suit all tastes from the richest to the poorest. Before making your purchases examine their stock. Next we drop into

ORTMAN'S CLUB ROOM where the best of wines and liquors are kept. Oysters on the half shell, stewed, fried or scolloped are served at all hours.

JEVENS' HOME MADE CANDY is toothsome and free from impurities. Children will eat candy and so there is nothing but pure sugar in Jevens' candy we would advise parents to purchase it. In our rambles we must not pass Stollens by,

THE NORTH CAROLINA HOUSE kept by him is well and favorably known. You can always get a good glass of liquor at his place and a meal served to suit you from his restaurant next to the bar.

Fresh confectioneries, juicy fruits, sweet tarts are relished by both old and young.

### ZIMMERMAN,

corner Second and Princess streets, has just returned from the Northern markets where he selected a choice stock of the finest candies which he offers at low prices to the Christmas trade.

### CITY ITEMS.

Eggs retail at 40 cents per dozen.

Coffee drinkers should read the advertisement in another column headed *Good Coffee*.

See advertisement of C. E. Jevens, who advertises the finest home-made candies in the city.

Mr. James Sprunt, we are glad to state, is doing very nicely, and has been out taking the fresh air for the past few days.

Hon. Geo. Davis and H. Nutt, Esq., are and have been quite sick at their residences in this city. We are pleased to note an improvement in their condition.

Rev Frank H Wood, the new Pastor of the Front Street M E church, has arrived in the city, and will fill the pulpit of the church to-day.

Mr. Carl Mudge is contemplating the erection of two two story brick buildings on Princess street, near Second, to be occupied as offices and rooms.

The cases of F. G. Swann vs. L. A. Hart, J. C. Bailly and others and the Vestry and Warden of St. James' Episcopal Church, are set for the next term of the Superior Court.

"Crazy Kitty" and "Big Head Josh," two unfortunate creatures, have been sent to the insane department of the county poor house, where they will receive such attention as will be conducive to their bodily comfort.

The Wilmington Acrobats are having erected on their grounds, southwest corner of Sixth and Princess streets, a building, to be supplied with all the paraphernalia for gymnastic exercises, performances, etc.

The package mailings given by Professor Agostini on Saturday last was quite a success, and resulted in 261 packages, representing about 850 pounds of edibles, which has subsequently been turned over to Mrs. Kennedy and the St. James' Home.

PECAN NUTS.—The several varieties of the pecan nuts are grown in New Hanover, Pender and Brunswick counties. The trees were grown from nuts said to have been brought from Texas some years ago.

BARN BURNED.—On the 13th inst a barn containing about 250 bushels of peanuts—in the vines—was destroyed by fire on the plantation of Dr J C Cheffard, at Scott's Hill. We learn there was only a partial insurance.

THE WRIGHTSVILLE MAIL.—Mail route No. 13,544 from Wilmington to Wrightsville, is advertised for two years service, commencing with July 1st, next. Proposals will be received at the Postoffice Department, Washington, D. C., until January 7th. Information can be had at the Postoffice in this city.

FIRE.—The dwelling house of Mr. G. A. Roper, situated a few miles from Laurinburg, together with the furniture, was destroyed by fire on last Sunday morning, at 11 o'clock. Some of the furniture was saved, but the larger part was destroyed. The fire is thought to have caught from a stovepipe. Insured for \$1,000 with Messrs. John W. Gordon & Bro., in the Liverpool, London & Globe Insurance Co.

On the 10th inst., last Saturday, a lot of naval stores at Sarcets, on the North East River, in Duplin county, the property of Mr. D. W. Boney, was burned, it is thought by an incendiary. His loss was \$1,000, also insured with Messrs. John W. Gordon & Bro., in the Liverpool, London & Globe.

PINE FOREST CEMETERY.—The regular annual meeting of the lot owners of Pine Forest (colored) Cemetery was held Wednesday night. Daniel Howard was chosen chairman and J. S. W. Eagles secretary. Reports were received from the secretary and treasurer, and the following board of directors was elected for the coming year: J. W. Telfair, J. G. Newwood, Lewis McGee, J. H. Collier, Ed. Dixon, J. P. Green and J. H. Howe. A vote of thanks was tendered the City Council and Chief of Police for the use of the court room.

We call attention of our readers to the advertisement of Messrs. Behrends & Munroe which appears in this issue of the Post. These gentlemen are well known in this community, and we respectfully ask our readers to give them a call.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.—A destructive fire occurred on 18th inst at Sans Souci plantation, the property of Mr John F Garrell, situated near this city. At the sound of the alarm the fire companies promptly responded, and proceeding over the railroad discovered that the burning barn was beyond the city limits on the Little Bridge Road, and retraced their steps. The loss estimated by Mr Garrell on barn (160 feet long) at \$1,500, on rice \$1,250, on straw over \$2,000. Most of the rice crop had been sold and delivered. Insurance to over \$8,000 had been effected with various agencies in this city and it is hoped the individual loss will not be as heavy as first anticipated. Origin of the fire unknown, but supposed to be the result of carelessness of persons hunting in the vicinity.

Mr. and Mrs. J. N. Foster, of East Canton, Pa., the parents of our respected fellow-citizen Col. F. W. Foster, are here on a visit. We congratulate the Colonel, and wish his father and mother an exceedingly happy stay, as we have no doubt it will be, from the fact that the Colonel's many friends in the city will join in making the visit of his beloved father and mother a pleasant one.

Capt. Lynch, the efficient and popular conductor of the W. & W. R. E., has taken a better half, and is now off spending a pleasant and happy furlough. May the Captain and bride live long and be happy, is the wish of a very large circle of friends.

The Fair at Wadesboro comes off on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday next. Don't forget. All must go. The railroad fare is cheap, in fact it is almost free, and a splendid time may be expected.

RAILROAD CAR DESTROYED BY FIRE.—On Saturday night last the trains connected with Capt. Slocum's train coming south when just it is side of Faison, discovered that the baggage car was on fire, they notified Capt. S. of the fact who at once stopped the train, but the car was so completely enveloped in the flames that nothing could be done to save either the car or baggage; the other cars were outdone from the burning one and saved. Some of the baggage was said to be very valuable from the amounts claimed from the company by the passengers. The mail was delayed and did not arrive until Sunday morning at 10 o'clock. The enterprising local of the Star has not yet learned of the accident, we suppose he will get it in a few days.

The following deeds and mortgages have been probated by the proper officers, the past week: F H Darby, Commissioner, deed to lease C G Muggs; M Bellamy, commissioner, deed to D. Neil Howard; C C Morse mortgage to R O Myers; Alex Sprunt; James Sprunt, deed to Eliza M Eicks, Martha Farrier deed to Thos Gladden; C M Stedman and wife deed to R M Murchison, C M Stedman and wife deed to D R Murchison; C M Stedman and wife deed to Fannie E Hankins; C M Stedman and wife deed to Isaac Morlar; J O Mills and wife deed to Fredrick Jones.

Col Jao W Atkinson received a telegram from Gov. Jarvis yesterday appointing him one of the commissioners of the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railroad. The commissioners hold a meeting at Fayetteville on Monday next.

Marriage licenses have been issued by the Register of Deeds to the following persons, the past week: Mr Hiram J Charles and Miss Molly Newkirk, Mr J D Bell and Miss Lizzie F Fowler, W H Bell and Miss Mary A Bhow, Claymore Moore and Miss Lou Robinson, Anthony Davis and Miss Lucilla Johnson, Mr M Davis and Miss Lizzie Watters.

SURVEYING OF WHITEOAK RIVER.—Lieut Darling, of the U S Engineer Department, has been for the past ten days surveying Whiteoak River from Swansboro on. We are exceedingly delighted at this good news and congratulate the people of Carteret and Onslow counties on this matter.

### NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

#### THE NEW FURNITURE STORE

OF

Behrends & Munroe

G. E. Cor, Market & Second Streets,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

We would respectfully call the attention of our friends to the fact that we have just received a large stock of new furniture, including sofas, chairs, tables, and beds, all of the latest and most fashionable designs. We are prepared to furnish our customers with goods at the lowest prices, and we respectfully ask our friends to give us a call.

### NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

#### AT

GEORGE MYERS'

OLD STAND.

11 & 13 SO FRONT STREET.

CAN BE HAD

Delicacies

FOR THE

Christmas Table.

The New Liquor Department is the best in the State. The Choicest

SHERIES, BRANDIES, CORDIALS

AND CHAMPAGNE.

Celebrated PONEY WHISKEY,

BLUE GRASS, and the new brand of

Whiskey.

Between The Acts!

Do not fail to look at the fine display of

LIQUORS.

FIRE WORKS

AND

FIRE CRACKERS!

MINCE MEAT

AND

PLUMB PUDDING,

And the Choicest

Family Supplies!

Prices will suit as well as goods, at

11 & 13 SO. FRONT ST

dec 19

### PROPOSALS.

WILL BE RECEIVED FOR THE PURCHASE, at not more than par for cash, of not exceeding Two Thousand Shares of the Capital Stock of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad. Seal bids to be addressed to J. W. THOMPSON, Treasurer, Wilmington, N. C., marked "Proposals" and to be received by 5 o'clock, Thursday, 5th January, 1882.

dec 19

### French Confectionary.

I am now prepared to furnish the finest and cheapest assortment of Confectionaries in town at the lowest prices. One thousand pounds of Gum Drops at 12 1/2 cents per lb.

ZIMMERMAN'S,

Cor. Second and Princess Sts.

### PROF. MOORE'S

VALUABLE REMEDIES.

ANNOUNCEMENT TO MY

FRIENDS.

WHAT I HAVE DONE AND AM DOING

SEE CERTIFICATES BELOW.

I HAVE APPOINTED JACOB JOHNSON, Book Street, as my Agent in this city.

FRANK W. H. MOORE.

Prof. Moore's Tree of Life is a purely Vegetable Compound, remarkable for cleansing the System, purifying the Blood, removing Fever, Hotness of the Skin and giving relief to all disorders of the body or system. For sale by Siles Blount, Market Street, Beaufort, N. C.

Prof. W. H. Moore's O. K. Liniment, a certain cure for Pains and Aches, Cramps, Cuts, Rheumatism, Cuts, Sprains, Neuralgia, Toothache and Dyspepsia. For sale by Siles Blount, Market Street, Beaufort, N. C.

Cancer and Scrofula remedy will be sent to any address by forwarding the sum of \$1.00 to Prof. W. H. Moore's Headquarters, 17, O. Box 151, Beaufort, N. C.

Prof. W. H. Moore's Willing Salve is a certain cure for all kinds of Sores, Swellings, Pains, Itch, Burns, Scalds, Frost-bites, Nettle Rash, Corns, Bunions and Piles. For sale by Siles Blount, Market Street, Beaufort, N. C.

Prof. W. H. Moore's Liver, Kidney and Bladder Pills are guaranteed to cure all diseases arising from a disordered state of the vital organs, or contracted by a disordered condition of the stomach. For sale by Siles Blount, Market Street, Beaufort, N. C.

Prof. W. H. Moore's Sufferer's Remedy for Nervous Debility, Indigestion, Pains from the Stomach, Headache, etc., etc., which will cure all diseases arising from a disordered state of the vital organs, or contracted by a disordered condition of the stomach. For sale by Siles Blount, Market Street, Beaufort, N. C.

Cancer and Scrofula remedy will be sent to any address by forwarding the sum of \$1.00 to Prof. W. H. Moore's Headquarters, 17, O. Box 151, Beaufort, N. C.

Prof. W. H. Moore's Sufferer's Remedy for Nervous Debility, Indigestion, Pains from the Stomach, Headache, etc., etc., which will cure all diseases arising from a disordered state of the vital organs, or contracted by a disordered condition of the stomach. For sale by Siles Blount, Market Street, Beaufort, N. C.

Cancer and Scrofula remedy will be sent to any address by forwarding the sum of \$1.00 to Prof. W. H. Moore's Headquarters, 17, O. Box 151, Beaufort, N. C.

Prof. W. H. Moore's Sufferer's Remedy for Nervous Debility, Indigestion, Pains from the Stomach, Headache, etc., etc., which will cure all diseases arising from a disordered state of the vital organs, or contracted by a disordered condition of the stomach. For sale by Siles Blount, Market Street, Beaufort, N. C.

Cancer and Scrofula remedy will be sent to any address by forwarding the sum of \$1.00 to Prof. W. H. Moore's Headquarters, 17, O. Box 151, Beaufort, N. C.

Prof. W. H. Moore's Sufferer's Remedy for Nervous Debility, Indigestion, Pains from the Stomach, Headache, etc., etc., which will cure all diseases arising from a disordered state of the vital organs, or contracted by a disordered condition of the stomach. For sale by Siles Blount, Market Street, Beaufort, N. C.

Cancer and Scrofula remedy will be sent to any address by forwarding the sum of \$1.00 to Prof. W. H. Moore's Headquarters, 17, O. Box 151, Beaufort, N. C.

Prof. W. H. Moore's Sufferer's Remedy for Nervous Debility, Indigestion, Pains from the Stomach, Headache, etc., etc., which will cure all diseases arising from a disordered state of the vital organs, or contracted by a disordered condition of the stomach. For sale by Siles Blount, Market Street, Beaufort, N. C.

Cancer and Scrofula remedy will be sent to any address by forwarding the sum of \$1.00 to Prof. W. H. Moore's Headquarters, 17, O. Box 151, Beaufort, N. C.

Prof. W. H. Moore's Sufferer's Remedy for Nervous Debility, Indigestion, Pains from the Stomach, Headache, etc., etc., which will cure all diseases arising from a disordered state of the vital organs, or contracted by a disordered condition of the stomach. For sale by Siles Blount, Market Street, Beaufort, N. C.

Cancer and Scrofula remedy will be sent to any address by forwarding the sum of \$1.00 to Prof. W. H. Moore's Headquarters, 17, O. Box 151, Beaufort, N. C.

Prof. W. H. Moore's Sufferer's Remedy for Nervous Debility, Indigestion, Pains from the Stomach, Headache, etc., etc., which will cure all diseases arising from a disordered state of the vital organs, or contracted by a disordered condition of the stomach. For sale by Siles Blount, Market Street, Beaufort, N. C.

Cancer and Scrofula remedy will be sent to any address by forwarding the sum of \$1.00 to Prof. W. H. Moore's Headquarters, 17, O. Box 151, Beaufort, N. C.

Prof. W. H. Moore's Sufferer's Remedy for Nervous Debility, Indigestion, Pains from the Stomach, Headache, etc., etc., which will cure all diseases arising from a disordered state of the vital organs, or contracted by a disordered condition of the stomach. For sale by Siles Blount, Market Street, Beaufort, N. C.

Cancer and Scrofula remedy will be sent to any address by forwarding the sum of \$1.00 to Prof. W. H. Moore's Headquarters, 17, O. Box 151, Beaufort, N. C.

Prof. W. H. Moore's Sufferer's Remedy for Nervous Debility, Indigestion, Pains from the Stomach, Headache, etc., etc., which will cure all diseases arising from a disordered state of the vital organs, or contracted by a disordered condition of the stomach. For sale by Siles Blount, Market Street, Beaufort, N. C.

Cancer and Scrofula remedy will be sent to any address by forwarding the sum of \$1.00 to Prof. W. H. Moore's Headquarters, 17, O. Box 151, Beaufort, N. C.

Prof. W. H. Moore's Sufferer's Remedy for Nervous Debility, Indigestion, Pains from the Stomach, Headache, etc., etc., which will cure all diseases arising from a disordered state of the vital organs, or contracted by a disordered condition of the stomach. For sale by Siles Blount, Market Street, Beaufort, N. C.

Cancer and Scrofula remedy will be sent to any address by forwarding the sum of \$1.00 to Prof. W. H. Moore's Headquarters, 17, O. Box 151, Beaufort, N. C.

Prof. W. H. Moore's Sufferer's Remedy for Nervous Debility, Indigestion, Pains from the Stomach, Headache, etc., etc., which will cure all diseases arising from a disordered state of the vital organs, or contracted by a disordered condition of the stomach. For sale by Siles Blount, Market Street, Beaufort, N. C.

Cancer and Scrofula remedy will be sent to any address by forwarding the sum of \$1.00 to Prof. W. H. Moore's Headquarters, 17, O. Box 151, Beaufort, N. C.

Prof. W. H. Moore's Sufferer's Remedy for Nervous Debility, Indigestion, Pains from the Stomach, Headache, etc., etc., which will cure all diseases arising from a disordered state of the vital organs, or contracted by a disordered condition of the stomach. For sale by Siles Blount, Market Street, Beaufort, N. C.

Cancer and Scrofula remedy will be sent to any address by forwarding the sum of \$1.00 to Prof. W. H. Moore's Headquarters, 17, O. Box 151, Beaufort, N. C.

Prof. W. H. Moore's Sufferer's Remedy for Nervous Debility, Indigestion, Pains from the Stomach, Headache, etc., etc., which will cure all diseases arising from a disordered state of the vital organs, or contracted by a disordered condition of the stomach. For sale by Siles Blount, Market Street, Beaufort, N. C.

Cancer and Scrofula remedy will be sent to any address by forwarding the sum of \$1.00 to Prof. W. H. Moore's Headquarters, 17, O. Box 151, Beaufort, N. C.

Prof. W. H. Moore's Sufferer's Remedy for Nervous Debility, Indigestion, Pains from the Stomach, Headache, etc., etc., which will cure all diseases arising from a disordered state of the vital organs, or contracted by a disordered condition of the stomach. For sale by Siles Blount, Market Street, Beaufort, N. C.

Cancer and Scrofula remedy will be sent to any address by forwarding the sum of \$1.00 to Prof. W. H. Moore's Headquarters, 17, O. Box 151, Beaufort, N. C.

Prof. W. H. Moore's Sufferer's Remedy for Nervous Debility, Indigestion, Pains from the Stomach, Headache, etc., etc., which will cure all diseases arising from a disordered state of the vital organs, or contracted by a disordered condition of the stomach. For sale by Siles Blount, Market Street, Beaufort, N. C.

### NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

#### RAIL ROAD.

WILMINGTON, N. C. Dec. 17th, 1881.

Books of Subscription to the Stock of the Wilmington and Jacksonville Rail Road will open at J. L. Bostwells Store on Front between Market and Princess Streets, and at Geo. Myers' Store on Front between Market and Dock Streets.

All who wish to aid this enterprise will please call and subscribe. I shall take subscription books along the route myself.

R. F. MARTIN.

dec 19

#### Home-Made Candy.

PURE AND WHOLESOME

All kinds Made Fresh Every day at

C. E. JEVENS,

Second St, 34 door below Post Office.

dec 19

### FALL AND WINTER GOODS

AT

M. M. KATZ.

THE FINEST ASSORTED STOCK EVER

brought to Wilmington, with all the latest

Novelties and Shades in

DRESS GOODS.

Satin, Marvellous, Satin de Lyon, Rhod-

ames, Surahs, Brocades, Moire An-

tique, Camel's Hair, Silk

Velvets, Finishes,

COLORED, BLACK AND ILLUMI-

NATED CASHMERE.







NORTH CAROLINA.

# MEN'S WEAR

EXTRAORDINARY INDUCEMENTS!

DURING

Christmas Holidays!

BY

OTTERBOURG!

THE

Acknowledged Peer Among Clothiers

We only express the conviction of our own  
minds, when we say that our

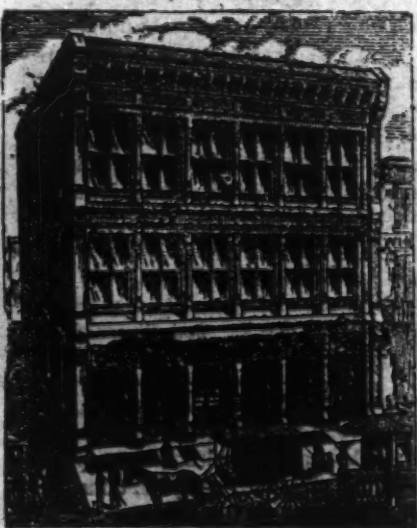
Suits for Gentlemen!

ARE HANDSOME,  
BETTER CONSTRUCTED,  
MORE STYLISHLY DESIGNED,  
MORE CAREFULLY MADE,  
AND CHEAPER!

THAN ANY SIMILAR LINE OF CLOTH-  
ING SOLD IN THIS CITY.

We use unanswerable arguments when  
we make the statement that our large

OTTERBOURG



OTTERBOURG

Close Cash Buying!

wherein we obtain very great primary dis-  
counts, and the system of selling our house  
(a system never violated under any circum-  
stances), make it impossible for others to  
compete with the

"MEN'S WEAR DEPOT"

IN

Either Style or Price!

Suits for the PROFESSIONAL gentleman,  
Suits for the TRADESMAN,  
Suits for the MECHANIC,  
Suits for the LABORER,  
and in fact SUITS FOR ALL, in every sta-  
tion and walk of life.

FROM FIVE DOLL UPWARDS.

OTTERBOURG'S

Usters and Usterettes

ARE MODELS OF BEAUTY  
conceived by his special designers, and  
made into handsome, durable, well-  
fitting and stylish garments.

Over FIFTY STYLES to select from!

When OTTERBOURG'S Usters are in-  
vited to the first trial, they are met by their  
ELEGANCE, next by their EXCELLENCE,  
FITTING QUALITIES, then by FINISH,  
and, lastly, by their ASTONISHING  
CHEAPNESS.

It is no bias in our part to state that at  
the MEN'S WEAR DEPOT can be found the

LARGEST, BEST AND CHEAPEST

Assortment of

Ready Made Clothing

In the State of North Carolina.

OVERCOATS

In all Gales, H. Isa, Cohen and Son,  
from \$2.75 upwards. This will be a  
show what OTTERBOURG'S is doing for  
the natives. Where can they find an  
OVERCOAT to be made?

Remember, we make a specialty of  
shipping Goods by Express, C. O. D. orders,  
with privilege to examine, and with  
prompt attention by advertising.

Louis J. Otterbourg

MEN'S WEAR DEPOT,

21, 23, 25 and 27 West 1st St.,  
Wilmington, N. C.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

DEPOT!



# THE WILMINGTON POST.

WILMINGTON, N. C.  
SUNDAY MORNING, DEC. 16, 1881

We publish below a letter from District Attorney Albertson, who it will be seen concurs entirely with the opinion of Col. McRae. We are exceedingly gratified at this from the fact that it will be seen by the Commissioners of the different counties in the state that they must now do their duty by the colored people or be subject to indictment and prosecution in the U. S. District and Circuit Courts.

OFFICE U. S. DISTRICT ATTORNEY,  
EASTERN DISTRICT OF N. C.  
RALEIGH, N. C., Dec. 6, 1881.

W. P. CANADAY, Esq.

SIR:—The able and lucid opinion of Col. McRae, sent me by you, has been read by me with great pleasure. There can be no controversy about the law, in the case suggested. If there exists a case within the jurisdiction of the eastern district of North Carolina, of the Commissioners of a county refusing to put the names of any colored men in the jury box, a prima facie case, under the 14th amendment to the Constitution of the United States and the act of Congress of March 1st, 1875, is disclosed; and every such case, when properly constituted in any Federal Court in this jurisdiction, will be prosecuted. There are means provided to effect this end, the same as exist in every case of the violation of a law of the United States.

Let complaint be made before a Commissioner of the Circuit Court on oath, or let application be made to a District or Circuit Court Judge for a bench warrant, and the case will be tried, as any other criminal charge is examined. The way to prosecute in all criminal offenses is made plain and easy by the law.

If parties prosecuted, in our state courts for offenses, in counties in which this illegal exclusion of colored persons exists, prefer such a course, it is easy to move to quash the indictments. Parties aggrieved have a choice of jurisdiction, with ultimate appeal in either tribunal to the Supreme Court of the United States.

Very respectfully,  
J. W. ALBERTSON.

BISHOP J. W. HOOD AND COLONEL MASONRY IN NORTH CAROLINA.

The Grand Lodge of Masons (colored) of North Carolina convened at Goldsboro, on Tuesday last, the representation was very large from all the subordinate lodges in the State, and Bishop J. W. Hood was again re-elected Grand Master, which was a merited compliment. Bishop Hood has labored faithfully and with great success in behalf of his lodges and has made the institution a very large and prosperous one in the State. And while we are writing of this highly respected gentleman, we desire to say that in our opinion there is no more able or faithful laborer in behalf of the colored people in North Carolina than Bishop J. W. Hood.

Col. Geo. L. Mabson, of this city, was re-elected Grand Deputy by a very complimentary vote. Col. M. is an enthusiastic and splendid worker in any cause in which he enlists, and we are glad the lodge has honored itself by honoring Col. Mabson with its confidence. Jos. C. Hill, a good and faithful man has again been made Grand Secretary, in this lodge has shown good judgment.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Dec. 15th, 1881.  
Hon. W. P. Canaday, Editor Wilmington Post:

I took a trip to the above city this week thinking a few days recreation from business would be a little improving to one who does not have a great deal of leisure. On arriving here we found the U. S. Court in session, Judge Dick presiding, with a large attendance of this Judicial District, this together with the excursionists arriving here en route to Atlanta, furnished an excellent opportunity for meeting a number of our best old leading friends of the west. Among whom may be mentioned, Judge Dick, Hon. O. H. Dockery, D. A. Jenkins, J. B. Cretter, S. L. Frogden, Solicitor J. E. Boyd, Col. R. R. Ray, C. J. Coles, Judge C. E. Robinson, Judge Bryan, Gen. R. E. Barringer, Col. Myers and many others of our western friends, of course we tried to leave them all well pleased. We next visited Biddle Institute and were kindly received by Rev. Dr. Mattoon, President, and after visiting the different departments and listening to the recitations of the different classes, our conclusion was that Biddle will furnish some graduates, second to none. By the way, we dropped in at the postoffice and paid Postmaster Jenkins a brief call, this may be classed as the most pleasant part of our visit. This distinguished representative of our government is in every way up with the best of this progressive age. The very excellent manner in which the business of his office is conducted and his uniform courtesy has won for him the well merited confidence of the entire people of this section. We are satisfied that under the leadership of W. P. Canaday in the east and Mr. Jenkins in the west the country will be safe.

COMMENDATION.

Office drunks should read the advertisement in another column headed Good Office.

Office drunks should read the advertisement in another column headed Good Office.

Office drunks should read the advertisement in another column headed Good Office.

Office drunks should read the advertisement in another column headed Good Office.

Office drunks should read the advertisement in another column headed Good Office.

Office drunks should read the advertisement in another column headed Good Office.

Office drunks should read the advertisement in another column headed Good Office.

Office drunks should read the advertisement in another column headed Good Office.

Office drunks should read the advertisement in another column headed Good Office.

Office drunks should read the advertisement in another column headed Good Office.

Office drunks should read the advertisement in another column headed Good Office.

## Personal.

Mr. E. B. Sanders, of Onslow county, was in the city on yesterday looking after his business.

Mr. Geo. D. Sontok, of Fayetteville, has been in Wilmington for several days.

Mr. Jno. H. Whiteman has been up on a trip looking out for Post.

Col. W. P. Craigbill has been in the city for a few days.

Mr. R. M. Wescott, of Smithville, was in town on Monday last.

Hon. J. R. Upton has resigned the position of Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.

Mr. E. F. Martin was in to see us and informs us that he has his railroad to Jacksonville in good shape and he expects to build the road. Capt. Frank Wooten he says will open books of subscription on Monday.

Hon. Olander Hubbs, member of Congress, will accept our thanks for copies of Congressional Records and other courtesies, by the way those of Mr. Hubbs' friends who desire to visit or write him on business will find him at the Tremont House, Washington, D. C.

Washington hotels are all making money by the large number of office seekers to be found on hand in that city from all parts of the country.

Capt. Jno. F. Divine left here on Thursday night on a business trip to Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York.

Mr. R. E. Bridges was in New York on Thursday attending a meeting of the railroad magnates of the country.

We met Mr. Walters, the Baltimore millionaire and one of the largest stockholders in Southern railroads in Philadelphia a few days ago and he speaks in glowing terms of the future of the South and believes the interest of capitalists will be in this direction for the next 10 years.

J. C. MILLER, J. P., AND THE MAPE CASE.

On last Sunday we mentioned the fact that a white man in this city was charged with committing a rape on a colored married woman, &c. On yesterday we made enquiry at the Court House concerning the matter, when the following statement was made to us by two of the Court House officials: On or about the 2d day of December a colored woman made her appearance at the office of J. C. Miller, a Justice of the Peace, in and for the county of New Hanover, and made affidavit that a white man, whose name we will not now give, had committed rape on her.

The Justice at once issued a warrant for the man's arrest, but he was kept out of the way for several days, and finally the warrant was taken from the Deputy Sheriff by J. C. Miller, the J. P., and the woman and her husband went to their home, but were subsequently sent after by the Magistrate, for the purpose of a compromise. The father of the woman was also sent to Rocky Point after, and who tried to use his influence with his daughter to withdraw the warrant; several of the friends and some of the other county officers tried to get the woman to do the same, but she refused, and returned to her home. Finally, the defendant himself made his appearance on the streets, and the Sheriff ordered him arrested, but the Deputy stated he had no warrant, and Solicitor Moore was applied to, who immediately went and had the Magistrate deliver the papers to the Deputy Sheriff. The white man was then arrested, brought into Court with his lawyer, he demanded an immediate trial. The woman was sent for, and without having time to send after her husband, was put on the stand, examined and cross-examined by the defendant's attorney, and thoroughly bulldozed, being a poor weak woman. Finally, the defendant was placed on the stand, made a statement, and the case was at once dismissed at the woman's cost. She failing in having the amount to pay was committed to jail in default, and the Jailor himself stood for the money. Now, if the above statement is true, and we have the authority of two respectable citizens to that effect, there has never been a greater outrage committed by a Justice of the Peace in this State. It is infamous. The Magistrate himself should be in jail for his high handed star chamber trials. This is not the first; there has been other cases fully as outrageous as this occurred. The course of Miller in his manner of proceeding neither has warrant of law or decency to back him. We hope that Solicitor Moore and the next grand jury will look after this matter. We understand there are other officials mixed up in it, who require the grand jury's attention.

On a Good Effect.

The main cause of nervousness is indigestion, and that is caused by weakness of the stomach. No one can have sound nerves and good health without using Hop Bitters to strengthen the stomach, purify the blood, and keep the liver and kidneys active, to carry off all the poisons and waste matter of the system.

The 24th meeting of the Carolina Lodge No. 132, E. of W. M. is held on the 1st and 4th Thursdays of each month.

The 24th meeting of the Carolina Lodge No. 132, E. of W. M. is held on the 1st and 4th Thursdays of each month.

The 24th meeting of the Carolina Lodge No. 132, E. of W. M. is held on the 1st and 4th Thursdays of each month.

The 24th meeting of the Carolina Lodge No. 132, E. of W. M. is held on the 1st and 4th Thursdays of each month.

The 24th meeting of the Carolina Lodge No. 132, E. of W. M. is held on the 1st and 4th Thursdays of each month.

The 24th meeting of the Carolina Lodge No. 132, E. of W. M. is held on the 1st and 4th Thursdays of each month.

The 24th meeting of the Carolina Lodge No. 132, E. of W. M. is held on the 1st and 4th Thursdays of each month.

The 24th meeting of the Carolina Lodge No. 132, E. of W. M. is held on the 1st and 4th Thursdays of each month.

The 24th meeting of the Carolina Lodge No. 132, E. of W. M. is held on the 1st and 4th Thursdays of each month.

The 24th meeting of the Carolina Lodge No. 132, E. of W. M. is held on the 1st and 4th Thursdays of each month.

The 24th meeting of the Carolina Lodge No. 132, E. of W. M. is held on the 1st and 4th Thursdays of each month.

## To the Colored People.

JACKSONVILLE, N. C., Dec. 1st, 1881. There will be a meeting of the colored citizens of Onslow county, at Jacksonville, on Saturday, the 7th day of January next, at 11 o'clock a. m. for the purpose of considering their rights as citizens of North Carolina, especially to enforce the laws of the United States, relating to the privation of their race as jurors in the state courts heretofore made in this county. All interested are respectfully invited to attend. J. B. EVERETTE, chairman.

HERREW FAIR.—We learn that extensive preparations are being made by the ladies and gentlemen in charge of the Fair and Festival in aid of the Congregation Temple of Israel, to be held on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday evenings, the 27th, 28th and 29th inst., at the City Hall. Beautiful and costly articles will be for sale and raffle at the several fancy tables, and the bill of fare at the refreshment and confectionery tables will be of the choicest kinds. On the first evening His Honor, Mayor Smith, will open the Fair, and E. S. Martin, Esq., will deliver an address. On Wednesday evening there will be a vocal and instrumental concert, which will be participated in by our best local talent. We trust that they will meet with full success, and the debt of the Congregation extinguished and the Temple finished with the proceeds of the Fair.

RAILROAD TO SNEADS FERRY.—J. E. W. Ward, of Onslow county, was in the city yesterday canvassing in the interest of a railroad to Sneads Ferry, Onslow county, and he was very much encouraged by our merchants, who he said had pledged him about \$50,000 subscription towards building the road. Onslow county is to be congratulated on having a man with Dr. Ward's enterprise. We are exceedingly delighted that there is one man with the necessary amount of pluck to go forward in this matter. The property along the line will be increased 50 per cent in valuation, and the freight and travel will pay the stockholders handsome dividends. There is no part of North Carolina more in need of a railroad than Onslow county, and it is now in a fair way of being constructed, as a man of Dr. Ward's ability has charge of the matter. He should (as we learn he expects) to hold public meetings of the citizens and canvass the matter thoroughly with them, and we have no doubt but what they will subscribe the necessary amount of stock to build the road.

SMITHVILLE ITEMS.

Mr. T. H. Harper, the employee of Mr. Henry Bacon, the man who has allowed Mr. Harper to make thousands of dollars out of the government by his (Bacon's) mismanagement of the government engineering business at Smithville, is getting up a petition to have his man, Bacon, retained in the service of the Engineer Department of the government, and we learn that all the employees were requested by Harper and have signed the paper, and the balance of the signers were men under obligations to Mr. Harper, either for employment, or goods sold on credit. The impudence of such a transaction is certainly very great. A man who is undergoing investigation for irregularities in transacting the government affairs, who is charged with allowing one of his employees to make thousands of dollars by favors that was not allowed to others; for the employee, right in the face and while this investigation is going on, to get up such a petition is certainly very remarkable. The future may explain the cause of this, but we are certainly not prepared to believe the opinions of others concerning the matter. That something is wrong we have no doubt, but that justice will be done in the end is as sure as there is a man called Henry Bacon in North Carolina.

ENTERPRISE.—It is not often that our city can boast of a man of real enterprise; in fact we have so little enterprise here, that when a small spark of the article exhibits itself, we feel that a public meeting should be held at once and regulations of thanks passed and tendered the possessor of so glorious a merit. Now and then, however, we find one who will break away from the old beaten paths of our people, and strike out for himself with such boldness and manliness that even other and larger cities than Wilmington would be honored by him. There is in this city a few young men just growing up, and a still smaller number who have entered business who evidently possess enterprise, go-a headiness and other material necessary to make successful business men.

Mr. Louis J. Otterbourg, the proprietor of the large and extensive wholesale and retail Clothing Store, on Front, between Princess and Market streets, in this city, is one of the few honorable exceptions to the general rule of business men of our city. He commenced the clothing business some eighteen months ago, at his new store; by strict attention to business a faithful compliance with all his promises, furnishing the very best goods, splendid fits at small profits, he has succeeded in building up a splendid trade, the very largest of any house of the kind in North or South Carolina. A man of the enterprise, judgment,

boldness and integrity of Louis J. Otterbourg ought to, and we believe, will, succeed in establishing in Wilmington a business that will be a credit to the state and an honor to the founder, and we tender him our congratulations for the success he has already met with, and our best wishes for his future.

MASONIC.—The Most Worshipful Grand Lodge for the state of North Carolina, F. A. A. Y. Masons, met in Annual Convention, Dec. 13th, 1881, at Goldsboro; Most Worshipful James W. H. presiding.

At the call of the roll 169 representatives and members answered; the convention lasted for four days, during which time much important business was transacted in the interest of the craft.

On the third day of the session a parade took place through the streets of Goldsboro, and it is estimated that over 500 Masons were in the line of procession, most of them visiting brethren from the Subordinate Lodges in that section of the state. The procession was in every respect grand and imposing in appearance; such was the opinion expressed by the hundreds who thronged the streets to witness the procession.

At the Goldsboro Opera House, the public installation of the newly elected Grand Officers for the ensuing Masonic year took place.

This grand body is doing much good in the care and maintenance of the unfortunate Widows and Orphans of the deceased members; already a considerable amount has been collected and distributed in this direction, and the good work still continues. The craft numbers 1,500 members, embracing also 42 lodges, all in good working order, with peace and harmony prevailing throughout. To show the rapid progress this institution is making, 14 lodges of the 42 have erected and now possess fine lodge buildings of their own. The following list comprise the names of the grand officers elected and appointed for the ensuing year:

James W. Hood, Grand Master; W. J. Moore, Deputy Grand Master; J. D. Morgan, G. S. Warden; S. Ellison, G. J. Warden.

DISTRICT DEPUTY GRAND MASTERS

1st Dist., E. M. Davis; 2d Dist., A. G. Oden; 3d Dist., Geo. L. Mabson; 4th Dist., R. H. Simmons; 5th Dist., F. J. H. Blackman; 1 B. Abbott, Grand Registrar; M. W. Brown, Chaplain; E. W. Hoke, Master of Ceremonies; G. A. Faymer, Marshal; W. Pethel, Sword Bearer; J. L. Clements, Standard Bearer; Ed. R. Dudley, Lecturer; J. H. Brown, Senior Deacon; J. T. Morehead, Junior Deacon; Geo. W. Price, Jr., Pursuivant; H. H. Simmons, Senior Steward; W. H. Foreman, Junior Steward.

The next meeting will take place in Fayetteville, N. C., 2nd Tuesday of December, 1882.

The North American Review for December is in all respects a good number. The writers without exception are men eminently competent for the tasks assigned to them, while of the subjects discussed, there is not one which does not possess a living interest. Indeed, were one called upon to enumerate the contentions that are today exercising men's minds, those treated of in this number of the Review would certainly occur to him among the first. The most important and most opportune of all the articles is one by the Hon. John A. Kasson entitled "The Monroe Doctrine in 1881". In this statesmanlike paper, or pronouncement, as it might not inaptly be called, and is certain to be regarded by foreign publicists, the obligation of the United States government to effectually assert its supremacy throughout the Western Hemisphere is demonstrated both by the arguments of authority and precedent, and upon the grounds of reason. Then follows a discussion of the Death Penalty, conducted by the Rev. Dr. Cheever, Judge Samuel Hand and Wendell Phillips. The policy of Mr. Gladstone's government toward Ireland is strenuously defended by Mr. H. O. Arnold Foster, son of the chief secretary for Ireland. This paper is confessedly an appeal to the judgment and sympathy of Americans in the struggle now going on across the Atlantic, and is a graceful, practical admission that British statesmen are not indifferent to the enlightened public opinion of the United States. Four physicians and surgeons, of the first rank namely, Drs. W. A. Hammond, John Ashhurst, Jr., J. Marion Sims and John T. Hodges, review the history of President Garfield's case. Finally the Hon. David A. Wells treats of reform in federal taxation.

Mr. Vanderbilt figures up his "portable property" at two hundred millions, and looks down commiseratingly on Jay Gould, who is probably not worth a hundred and fifty millions to save his soul. But then, as the dandy said, "Gould, he young yet."

The proposition to make ex-Congressman J. H. Rainey, of South Carolina, Clerk of the House of Representatives should be unanimously adopted. Mr. Rainey is in every way qualified, and is worthy of any honor that may be conferred upon him. His services as a Representative for six years were distinguished for his usefulness, and the election an acknowledgment of their ability to the Republican party.

Office drunks should read the advertisement in another column headed Good Office.

Office drunks should read the advertisement in another column headed Good Office.

Office drunks should read the advertisement in another column headed Good Office.

Office drunks should read the advertisement in another column headed Good Office.

Office drunks should read the advertisement in another column headed Good Office.

Office drunks should read the advertisement in another column headed Good Office.

Office drunks should read the advertisement in another column headed Good Office.

Office drunks should read the advertisement in another column headed Good Office.

Office drunks should read the advertisement in another column headed Good Office.

Office drunks should read the advertisement in another column headed Good Office.

Office drunks should read the advertisement in another column headed Good Office.

Office drunks should read the advertisement in another column headed Good Office.

Office drunks should read the advertisement in another column headed Good Office.

Office drunks should read the advertisement in another column headed Good Office.

Office drunks should read the advertisement in another column headed Good Office.

Office drunks should read the advertisement in another column headed Good Office.

Office drunks should read the advertisement in another column headed Good Office.

Office drunks should read the advertisement in another column headed Good Office.

Office drunks should read the advertisement in another column headed Good Office.

Office drunks should read the advertisement in another column headed Good Office.

Office drunks should read the advertisement in another column headed Good Office.

Office drunks should read the advertisement in another column headed Good Office.

Office drunks should read the advertisement in another column headed Good Office.

Office drunks should read the advertisement in another column headed Good Office.

Office drunks should read the advertisement in another column headed Good Office.

Office drunks should read the advertisement in another column headed Good Office.

Office drunks should read the advertisement in another column headed Good Office.

Office drunks should read the advertisement in another column headed Good Office.

Office drunks should read the advertisement in another column headed Good Office.

Office drunks should read the advertisement in another column headed Good Office.

Office drunks should read the advertisement in another column headed Good Office.

Office drunks should read the advertisement in another column headed Good Office.

Office drunks should read the advertisement in another column headed Good Office.

Office drunks should read the advertisement in another column headed Good Office.

Office drunks should read the advertisement in another column headed Good Office.

Office drunks should read the advertisement in another column headed Good Office.

Office drunks should read the advertisement in another column headed Good Office.

Office drunks should read the advertisement in another column headed Good Office.

Office drunks should read the advertisement in another column headed Good Office.

Office drunks should read the advertisement in another column headed Good Office.

Office drunks should read the advertisement in another column headed Good Office.

Office drunks should read the advertisement in another column headed Good Office.

Office drunks should read the advertisement in another column headed Good Office.

Office drunks should read the advertisement in another column headed Good Office.

Office drunks should read the advertisement in another column headed Good Office.

Office drunks should read the advertisement in another column headed Good Office.

Office drunks should read the advertisement in another column headed Good Office.

Office drunks should read the advertisement in another column headed Good Office.

Office drunks should read the advertisement in another column headed Good Office.

## A Lady's Wish.

"Oh, how I do wish my skin was as clear and soft as yours," said a lady to her friend. "You can easily make it so," answered the friend. "How?" inquired the first lady. "By using Hop Bitters, that makes pure rich blood and blooming health. It did for me, as you observe."—*Cairo Bulletin.*

## GOOD COFFEE.

Everybody wants it, but very few get it, because most people do not know how to select coffee, or it is spoiled in the roasting or making. To obviate these difficulties has been our study. Thurbur's package Coffees are selected by an expert who understands the art of blending various flavors. They are roasted in the most perfect manner (it is impossible to roast well in small quantities), then put in pound packages (in the bean, not ground), bearing our signature as a guarantee of genuineness, and each package contains the Thurbur's recipe for making good Coffee. We pack two kinds, Thurbur's "No. 1," strong and pungent, Thurbur's "No. 2," mild and rich. One or the other will suit every taste. They have the three great points, good quality, honest quantity, and cheap price. Ask your grocer for Thurbur's roasted Coffee in pound packages, "No. 1" or "No. 2." Do not be put off with any other kind—your own palate will tell you what is best.

Where persons desire it we also furnish the "Ideal" Coffee-pot, the simplest, best and cheapest coffee-pot in existence. Grocers who sell our Coffee keep them. Ask for descriptive circular.

Respectfully, &c., H. K. & F. B. THURBUR & CO., Importers, Wholesale Grocers and Coffee Roasters, New York.

P. S.—As the largest dealers in food products in the world, we consider it our interest to manufacture only pure and wholesome goods and pack them in a tidy and satisfactory manner. All goods bearing our name are guaranteed to be of superior quality, pure and wholesome, and dealers are authorized to refund the purchase price in any case where customers have cause for dissatisfaction. It is therefore to the interest of both dealers and consumers to use Thurbur's brands. Dec. 15-41.

Never spend more than you make is the true policy. But many of our people spend all they can get credit for.

## ADVERTISEMENTS.

### SCHUTTE'S CAFE.

NO. 3 GRANITE ROW, FRONT STREET.

I HAVE JUST OPENED MY FASHIONABLE

### RESTAURANT.

I am prepared to take boarders by the

DAY, WEEK, and MONTH

First Class Accommodations for Ladies.

The very best will be furnished that can be purchased in this or the

### NORTHERN MARKETS.

Liquors, Wines, &c.,

Will be of

### SUPERIOR QUALITY.

The City of Wilmington has long needed a

### Fashionable Cafe.

FOR

### LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.

And it is my purpose to supply this want.

Meals furnished at all hours of the Day, and up to 12 o'clock at Night.

Conducted on the

### EUROPEAN STYLE.

F. A. E.

Proprietor.

November 20-41

### Richmond and Petersburg Railroad Co.

COMMENCING SUNDAY, AUG. 1st, 1881.

Trains on this road will run as follows:

### LEAVE RICHMOND—SOUTH.

8:10 P. M., Fast Mail daily, makes through connection at Petersburg, Petersburg, Richmond, and Norfolk, Va., and Charleston, S. C., and Savannah, Ga., and Jacksonville, Fla., and Mobile, Ala., and New Orleans, La., and Houston, Tex., and Galveston, Tex., and San Antonio, Tex., and Austin, Tex., and El Paso,



WILMINGTON, N. C., Nov. 25, 1881.  
COL. W. P. CANADAY:  
DEAR SIR:—Your application to me for my professional opinion upon certain questions submitted, has been received, with your proffer of such compensation as I shall deem reasonable, and as I see no reason why I should not comply with your application, I have attempted to do so, and herewith furnish you with the result of my labor.

I understand your questions to be these:

I. Whether in the selection of jury lists the County Commissioners can rightfully exclude colored men, and altogether exclude colored men from such service.

You say the fact exists that in many counties of the state colored men are so excluded, that in such counties there are never any other than white jurors; although there are in such counties a large population of colored people, and many colored citizens qualified for the service.

II. Whether the Federal Constitution and laws of the United States as to such matters are not in force and to be obeyed by the state officers of North Carolina.

III. Whether such officers are not amenable and in what way and forum, for any disobedience of the provisions of the U. S. Constitution and laws in this regard.

IV. If other injurious consequences to the general public will not flow from this official disregard of the national legislation.

The questions are of the utmost importance, but not difficult, for each and all of them have been closed by judicial decision in the Court of the highest authority in the nation.

In so far as the Constitution of the United States has touched the questions immediately, the provisions will be found in the three late amendments, 13th, 14th, 15th. These and the legislation in pursuance thereof, cover the whole matter.

By the 13th, slavery and involuntary servitude except for crime, after conviction, within the United States or any place subject to their jurisdiction, are prohibited. This prohibition covers every form of "serfage, vassalage, peonage, villeinage or other compulsory service," whereby one person might be made subject to another.

The language though prohibitory is of positive, affirmative action and effect, conferring the blessed boon of freedom upon all alike; and rendering to every one within the domain of the nation, the right to be a freeman: unless by his own criminal act, of which he shall have been duly convicted he shall forfeit this privilege and immunity.

The 14th amendment creates, or recognizes, or defines a citizenship of the United States, and of the states, co-ordinate in a native or naturalized citizen, and brings thereby this dual relation of the person to two sovereignties, more effectively within the fold of the national protection, by broadening its organic power beyond the ancient limits, and strengthening them beyond the ancient vigor. It does all this by ordaining that "all persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States; and of the state wherein they reside." It prohibits to a state "to make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States: It forbids a state to deprive any person of life, liberty or property without due process of law, and declares that no state shall deny to any person the equal protection of the laws.

The 15th contains a self prohibition, as well as one to the states, in declaring that the "right of citizens of the United States to vote, shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any state, on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude." So that by no agency of the United States in any of its departments; nor of the states in them, can this right of suffrage implied in the above prohibition be abridged because of race or color, so long as the Constitution of the United States remains unaltered. Neither Congress nor legislature can distinctively deny or impair it.

Whatever may have been thought by many, of the circumstances under which, and the methods by which, these amendments were adopted, and become like the whole organic law, of which they are components, the supreme law of the land.

North Carolina has ratified them, and modeled her legislation upon them.

With them in force she has asserted the paramount allegiance of her citizens "to the Constitution and government of the United States, and that no law or ordinance of the state in contravention thereof, can have any binding force." Constitution of North Carolina art. 1 sec. 6.

And notwithstanding the presence of these amendments in the National Constitution, she declares in her oath that she will "remain a member of the American Union, and that the people thereof are part of the American nation." This is the declaration which she will continue to be a member of the United States, and that for people are a portion of the people thereof. Ibid. art. 1, sec. 6.

When it is remembered that these amendments are the direct act of the people for the people, we cannot wonder at the stern and cordial manifestation exhibited in the above citation

from the state Constitution. Emphatic at least, if not gushing. Early in the History of these Amendments were their primary object and purpose judicially ascertained. In the "Slaughter House cases," the Supreme Court of the United States said: "No one can fail to be impressed with the one pervading purpose found in all the amendments, lying at the foundation of each, and without which none of them would have been suggested: We mean the freedom of the slave race, the security and firm establishment of that freedom, and the protection of the newly made freeman and citizen from the oppressions of those who had formerly exercised unlimited dominion over them." 16 Wallace 71.

And in a later case the same Court speaking of that clause in the 14th Amendment, which declares that a state shall not "deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws." Enquires, "What is this but declaring, that the law in the states shall be the same, for the black as for the white, that all persons, whether colored or white shall stand equal before the laws of the states, and in regard to the colored race, for whose protection the amendments were primarily designed, that no discrimination shall be made against them by law, because of their color." Strauder vs. West Va., 10 Otto 307.

To such an extent was the colored race the object of the amendments, that the Court "very much doubted, whether any action of a state, not directed by way of discrimination against the negroes as a class will ever be held to come within the purview of these provisions." 16 W. 81.

North Carolina has not by any statute or ordinance authorized, sanctioned, encouraged or allowed any discrimination obnoxious to these amendments. And her judicial decisions have been in keeping with her legislation for she accepts and respects the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States as authority in all matters of which it has the ultimate cognizance. See opinion by Ruffin J. in Oldham vs. First National Bank of Wilmington, just delivered.

The legislation of the state charges the "County Commissioners" with the selection of the jury lists, only prescribing that they are to be chosen from the tax returns of the preceding year, of those who have paid their taxes, and are freeholders of good moral character and of sufficient intelligence, and they are charged annually to scrutinize the lists and diligently enquire whether any person qualified to be jurors are omitted. Battle's Revisal C. C. P. chapter 8 sections 229 A. and D.

Whatever is therefore done by her subordinate agents which discriminates against a class is in contravention of her laws.

With these preliminary observations, histories and citations in view, I proceed to answer your questions.

1st. While the 14th amendment nowhere expresses any right in a colored man to sit on a jury in a state Court, nor any right of colored citizens to be tried by their own race in part or in whole, or to have his cause if civil or criminal, clearly implies an immunity or right, most valuable to the colored race, the right to be exempt from unfriendly legislation or action against them on account of race or color, such as discriminations implying inferiority in civil society, whereby the security of their enjoyment of the right which others enjoy is lessened, and if the state were to pass a law by her legislature restricting the selection of juries to white persons, it would be void because unconstitutional.

And if she by her legislative department cannot make such discrimination, no more can she by her judicial, and still less can any of her agents acting judicially or ministerially, do so by a misuse of her authority.

In exparte Virginia, Mr. Justice Strong delivering the opinion of the court said: "A state acts by its legislative, executive or judicial authorities, it can act in no other way. The constitutional provisions therefore must mean that no agency of the state, or of the officers or agents by whom its powers are executed shall deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws," and "whereby by virtue of public position under a state government denies to one, or a class, the equal protection of the laws violates the constitutional prohibition. This must be; for the constitutional prohibition has no meaning."

The colored people, therefore, parties to trials, involving their lives, liberty or property, have a rightful claim, and will be protected in the claim, that in the selection of jurors who are to pass upon their rights, there shall be no exclusion of their race, and no discrimination against them because of their color; and the county commissioners cannot altogether exclude colored citizens without hazarding the presumption that it is because of race and color.

II. Your second question is answered in the declaration which I have already quoted from the state Constitution. That the United States Constitution in all its parts and the laws of Congress in pursuance thereof have binding force on the state officials is emphasized in the fact, that on to very many of them and among them, the county commissioners, they are required to

take the oath to support this Constitution as a qualification to hold the office.

III. There can be no doubt that a personal responsibility attaches to any officer of the state who commits an infraction of these provisions of the National Constitution, and they are liable to indictment and fine in the District or Circuit Court of the United States.

The three amendments have not been left to be self-executing, appropriate legislation has been had for their enforcement.

By the act of Congress of 1st March, 1875, 18 stat. pt. 3-396, it is provided substantially that no citizen who possesses other qualification (that is in North Carolina, who is of moral character and sufficiently intelligent and has paid his taxes), shall be disqualified as a juror on account of race or color, and any officer charged with the duty of selecting or summoning jurors who shall exclude or fail to summon any citizen for the cause aforesaid, shall on conviction be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and be fined not more than five thousand dollars.

A case arising under this act has already been before the Supreme Court of the United States and its constitutionality has been adjudicated, and its construction defined.

A Judge of a county court of Virginia charged with the selection of juries for service in the court of Pittsylvania County, was indicted in the District Court of the United States for excluding and failing to select colored citizens to serve as jurors, because of their race and color. Being arrested, and in custody he presented a petition to the Supreme Court at Washington for habeas corpus, and certiorari, and on the hearing alleged that the District Court had no jurisdiction of the matter charged against him, that the indictment laid no accusation of a punishable offense, and that his imprisonment was unwarranted by the Constitution of the United States, or any law passed in pursuance thereof, and was in violation of his rights, and those of the state of Virginia; and the state petitioned also, setting up that she was deprived of her judicial officer, and both the petitions prayed his discharge.

The Supreme Court held, 1st. That the act of the 1st March, 1875, is constitutional.

2d. That no agency of the state in any of its departments shall violate the amendments 13th, 14th, 15th, recited, or the acts of Congress intended to enforce their provisions.

3d. That they, the amendments, were intended to secure equal rights to all persons and that Congress was vested with power to enforce them by appropriate legislation acting on the persons who are the agents of the state.

4th. That such officer as is charged with the selection of juries in so acting, acts ministerially, and although he derives his authority from the state, is bound to obey the Constitution and laws of the United States. Ex parte Virginia, 10 Otto 340.

It follows that if the county commissioners who are charged to make the jury lists, fail to place the names of colored citizens on the lists and exclude them therefrom on account of race or color, that they are amenable to indictment under this act of Congress, in either the District or Circuit Court of the United States, and to be fined on conviction, not more than \$5,000.

What will be regarded as evidence of the motive for such exclusion, may be inferred from the language of Justice Harlan in Neal vs. Delaware. He says: "The showing thus made \* \* \* that no colored citizen has ever been summoned as a juror in the courts of the state \* \* \* presents a prima facie case of denial by the officers charged with the selection of juries, of that equality of protection which has been secured by the Constitution and laws of the United States."

Public officers might well contemplate with anxiety that conviction and fine await upon a presumption, arising from habitual omission alone, for a prima facie case is one sufficient till disproved. State vs. Patton, 5 Fred. 180-84.

Besides this such action is a violation of the spirit of the state laws, which may be punished at the instance of the state for one act may be an offense against both governments. Moore vs. Illinois 14 How 18.

It is manifest that injurious consequences to the general public must flow out of this disregard of official duty.

So long as this state of things continues, the revisionary jurisdiction of the federal courts over state prosecutions is invited, and must follow, and if there be anything, the attenuated idea of state rights, remaining for preservation, it should be the maintenance in the state tribunals of absolute and ultimate control of criminal prosecutions, for offense against the state. But this cannot be and ought not to be, if the state through her agents complies with the administration of her laws a violation of the supreme law of the Republic. For I doubt not that on indictments and trials of colored men in these counties there are no exceptions occur, this action of the commissioners opens occasion for writs of error from the Supreme Court of the United States.

Besides the act of 1st March, 1875, Congress has further insisted that within the jurisdiction of the United States all persons shall have the same right in every state to make and enforce contracts, to sue, be parties, give evidence, and to the full and equal benefit of all laws and proceedings for the security of persons and property as is enjoyed by white citizens, and shall be subject to like punishment, pains penalties, taxes, licenses and exactions of every kind and no other. U. S. Rev. Stat. sec. 1797-98.

The object and effect of these statutes are to place the colored race as to their civil rights on the same plane with the whites, to prescribe an exact equality of right and responsibility for all citizens alike, and to enforce the prohibition of the 14th amendment that no state shall deny to any person the equal protection of the laws.

As a further method of protection and enforcement Congress passed the act found in sec. 641, allowing the removal of civil suits or prosecutions to the federal courts, when for any cause a person is denied, or cannot enforce in the state tribunals any rights secured to him by any law providing for the equal civil rights of citizens of the United States. The constitutionality of these acts has been recognized. Tennessee vs. Davis, 10 Otto 359.

In this case the court took occasion to approve our case of the State vs. Hoskins, and draw from Justice Reade's opinion much both of reasoning and citation.

The Legislature of West Virginia had by enactment limited the selection of jurors to the white males. One Strander being accused of felony in one of her courts petitioned for removal under 641, because of the exclusion of his race on account of their color under the legislative statute.

And the Supreme Court held the statute void and section 641 constitutional, and that by the latter the removal into the federal courts was authorized and the prosecution put and end to in the state courts. Strander vs. West Virginia, 10 Otto 303.

In Virginia the legislation in this matter, like our own, has been in conformity with the National Constitution, but certain of her judicial officers had in selecting juries excluded colored citizens altogether and constantly.

Two negroes being indicted for murder in Patrick county, filed their petition for removal to the federal court under 641, because of the action of the Judge charged with the selection of the jury, and the case went to the Supreme Court of the United States.

It was held that section 641 did not apply to that case, because by the terms of the act it was directed to a denial of the right to equal protection of the law, or inability to enforce them resulting from the Constitution or law of a state, and inasmuch as in Virginia the Constitution and laws authorized no such exclusion, removal was not the proper remedy. Virginia vs. Rives, 10 Otto 319.

But the court also held that the constitutional provision is broader than those of section 641, and that it may act when subordinate agents of the state either executive or judicial, criminally misuse the state law to deny the equal protection of the laws, which the United States Constitution enjoins, and that this action will be exerted in the Supreme Court of the United States by a writ of error to the state court, over whose judgment it will assume supervision. Virginia vs. Rives, 10 Otto 319.

Accordingly one Neal being indicted for a capital felony and on trial in the court of Oyer and Terminer of Newcastle county, Delaware, petitioned to remove his cause to the federal court, for the reason that by the law of Delaware, and by the action of her officers, jurors were selected wholly of whites, and colored men were altogether excluded on account of their color; and that the panel of grand jurors who found the bill had been so constituted. The petition was denied, and the trial proceeded with. This prisoner then moved to quash the panel and the indictment, because the levy court in selecting jurors to serve on the grand jury had excluded all colored men because of their race or color. This motion was refused and exception taken, the trial proceeded to conviction and judgment of death against the prisoner.

On a writ of error to the court of Oyer and Terminer of Newcastle, the Supreme Court of the United States held, 1st. That the Constitution and laws of Delaware did not contravene those of the United States in the matter before the court, and therefore there was no error in denying the petition of the prisoner to remove his cause.

2d. That the exclusion of the colored men, because of their race or color, by the jury commissioners, though without authority from the state laws, was a violation of the prisoners rights under the Constitution and laws of the United States which the trial court should have redressed.

3d. That the remedy for such error in the state court is to be found in the reviewing power of the Supreme Court of the United States.

Mr. Justice Harlan, speaking for the court said: "The action of these officers (the jury commissioners) in the premises is to be deemed the act of the state and the refusal of the state court to redress the wrong by them committed was a denial of a right secured to the prisoner by the Constitution and laws of the United States."

The judgment of the court of Oyer and Terminer of the state of Delaware was reversed, with directions to set aside the verdict as also the order denying the motion to quash. Neal vs. Delaware, 18th Otto 370, 377-98.

It is thus seen that by the action of these state officers the ultimate control of criminal prosecutions in the state court is surrendered to the revisionary action of the federal tribunals, and the general government becomes the practical protector of the rights of the citizen, which the state ought jealously to guard.

Nor is this the worst evil to grow out of the action of the county officials. It entails upon the counties the inconvenience of delay in the administration of justice, and heavy expense incident to the transfer of cases into the federal courts, and unless ended it will assuredly bring about much more rigorous and stringent enforcement measures than we have yet been obliged to submit to at the hands of Congress.

I am, very respectfully,  
Your obedient servant,  
D. K. McRAE.

ADVERTISEMENTS.  
PROSPECTUS.

THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN.  
WASHINGTON, D. C.  
DAILY AND WEEKLY.

It is devoted to News, Politics, and General Information. It is the

BEST NEWSPAPER published at the seat of Government, and in all matters pertaining to Governmental, Political, and Social affairs at the National Capital is superior to the leading dailies of other chief cities of the Union.

Congress and the Departments.

During the sessions of Congress it will furnish a satisfactory report of the proceedings, and will at all times give complete and reliable information of the official doings in the various Executive Departments.

ARMY AND NAVY.

A faithful record will be given of all appointments, promotions, discharges, resignations, and other matters of interest connected with the Army and Navy. In politics it will, as hitherto, be a Republican.

and will advocate in a fearless and independent manner what shall appear to be for the best interests of the country.

It will furnish a record of the interesting social events of the day, making its Society Department a special feature. The location of this Republican gives it superior facilities for presenting to its readers faithful reports of all that occurs at the national centre of Literature, Science, and Art, while its intercourse with public men enables it to make a special feature of the Social and Political Events and Gossip peculiar to the National Capital. In Telegraphic Communications with all parts of the world reached by the wires, and will contain each day a full record of the latest occurrences abroad as well as at home. Its Special Correspondence from all parts of the world will be an interesting feature. In its editorials and its Foreign, Domestic, and City News, the management intend to maintain the high standard already achieved, and make such improvements as may from time to time be suggested by the requirements of a first-class newspaper.

THE ISSUE OF THE WEEKLY REPUBLICAN.

A Double Sheet of Eight Pages and Fifty-Six Columns.

Will be commenced Thursday, September 1st, and will contain in a condensed form, all the contents of the daily, and a large amount of interesting literary and scientific matter prepared especially for the weekly edition.

Army and Navy matters will be made an especial feature, it being the aim and intention to make it the recognized authority in all things relating to the military and naval branches of the public service—in fact the

WEEKLY REPUBLICAN will be a current history of the times, which no one can afford to do without.

A large number of spaces will be devoted especially to the Agricultural and Producing interests of the Country—the facilities of constant communication with the officials of the Agricultural Bureau, enabling it to place before its readers all matters of information earlier and in better shape than any other weekly paper in the Country. The following unusually liberal rates will bring it within the reach of all classes. All subscriptions payable in advance.

TERMS: with Postage Prepaid.  
DAILY One Year.....\$4.00  
"Six Months.....2.00  
"Three Months.....1.00  
WEEKLY One Year.....\$1.00  
Ten Copies or more to one address, each 1.00  
Address, NATIONAL REPUBLICAN,  
1305 and 1310 Penna. Ave., Washington, D. C.

NASBY IN EUROPE.

May 14th Mr. D. R. Locke, (Rev. Petermann V. Nasby) will sail for Europe, for the purpose of contributing a series of Letters to the Toledo Blade. These letters will cover a period of six months, commencing June 1st.

They will be written in Mr. Nasby's peculiar vein and will be as lively as he can make them.

MISCELLANEOUS.  
THE METROPOLITAN HOUSE.  
EUROPEAN PLAN.

Board and Lodging furnished \$1.00 per day.  
Meals at all hours—15 to 25 cents, as per order.  
Oysters in season, and in every style.  
Choice tables, furnished in everything the market affords.  
The traveling public attended, and meals sent to any part of the city desired at short notice.  
Polite and attentive waiters always in attendance.  
Cars and cabs connected with the House.  
Families furnished at their residences with meals, daily. Orders by Postal Card for meals received; charge, delivered, 50 cts. each.

RATES FOR FAMILIES.  
One person, 2 meals a day, per week.....\$2.75  
"Two persons.....3.25  
"Three persons.....3.75  
Luncheon, in neat packages.....15 cents.  
By PROMPT DELIVERY.  
We invite our patrons to examine our cooking department daily, as to its cleanliness, &c.  
RICHARD WILLIAMS, (formerly of the National and Commercial Hotels) Caterer and Cook.  
ROBERT JACKSON, Porter and Head Waiter.  
Located in the centre of the City, on Market Street, between Second and Third, Wilmington, N. C.  
JOS. C. HILL, Proprietor.  
Oct 30-11

THE WONDERFUL REMEDIES.

OF THE LATE FLORA AND CATHERINE McDonald, of Bladen County, can be found at Harry Loeb's Grocery Store in this city, and at Sedberry's Drug Store in Fayetteville, N. C. The said Extraordinary cures Diphtheria, Neuralgia, Sore Throat, Toothache, Headache, Sprains, Bruises, Corns and Frost-bites. This celebrated medicine can be recommended by everybody in Bladen County. The money will be refunded unless the Extraordinary gives satisfaction.  
ALEX. & M. McDONALD, Sole agents, P. O. Box 41, Wilmington, N. C.  
By permission we refer to the following letter:  
Sampson Co. N. C. Feb. 7, 1881.  
I certify with pleasure that M. McDonald has cured me of an eating cancer. And any one suffering with such a terrible disease will do well to see him. For further information apply to me.  
JESSE TEW.  
March 27, 1881

FAST MAIL AND PASSENGER ROUTE TO THE NORTH AND EAST, VIA THE RICHMOND, FREDERICKSBURG AND POTOMAC RAILROAD.

Entire trains run through from Wilmington to Washington, via this route without change.  
Leave Wilmington, [W & W R.] daily at.....8.00 a.m. and 8.00 p.m.  
Leave Richmond.....8.15 a.m. and 8.15 p.m.  
Arrive at Washington at.....8.30 a.m. and 8.30 p.m.  
Sunday excepted.  
Arrive at Baltimore at 11.30 a.m. and 3.00 p.m. on Sunday excepted.  
Arrive at Philadelphia at 1.30 p.m. and 5.00 p.m. on Sunday excepted.  
Arrive at New York at 6.00 a.m. and 10.00 p.m. on Sunday excepted.  
Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars on the 8.00 a.m. trains to New York, and on the 8.00 p.m. trains to Washington.  
E. T. D. MYERS, Gen'l. Supt.  
moh 11-1

C. A. TAYLOR, General Ticket Agent, Wilmington, N. C.

W. P. CANADAY.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE CHEAP.  
HOUSES AND LOTS OR BUILDING LOCATIONS.  
IN DESIRABLE LOCATIONS.  
Apply to

B. D. MORILL, Undertaker, Carpenter and Cabinet Maker.

On Second between Prisons and Court Street.

WILL FURNISH COFFINS, CASES, with attendance, at the very cheapest.

All orders from the country promptly attended to.  
Orders for Carpenters and Cabinet Work executed, and work guaranteed.  
Prices as low as any in the city.  
moh 11-1

\$300 A MONTH guaranteed, \$25 a day of home made by the factory will start you. Men, women, boys and girls can make money at work for themselves at home. No capital required, no experience necessary, and no previous work required. Send for full particulars and you will see how easy it is to make money at home.

WILLIAMSON'S PATENT, MAIL, EXPRESS AND FREIGHT.

No. 1. Leave Charlotte at.....8.00 a.m. and 8.00 p.m.  
Arrive at Wilmington at 1.30 p.m. and 5.00 p.m.  
No. 2. Leave Charlotte at.....8.00 a.m. and 8.00 p.m.  
Arrive at Wilmington at 1.30 p.m. and 5.00 p.m.  
No. 3. Leave Charlotte at.....8.00 a.m. and 8.00 p.m.  
Arrive at Wilmington at 1.30 p.m. and 5.00 p.m.  
No. 4. Leave Charlotte at.....8.00 a.m. and 8.00 p.m.  
Arrive at Wilmington at 1.30 p.m. and 5.00 p.m.  
No. 5. Leave Charlotte at.....8.00 a.m. and 8.00 p.m.  
Arrive at Wilmington at 1.30 p.m. and 5.00 p.m.  
No. 6. Leave Charlotte at.....8.00 a.m. and 8.00 p.m.  
Arrive at Wilmington at 1.30 p.m. and 5.00 p.m.  
No. 7. Leave Charlotte at.....8.00 a.m. and 8.00 p.m.  
Arrive at Wilmington at 1.30 p.m. and 5.00 p.m.  
No. 8. Leave Charlotte at.....8.00 a.m. and 8.00 p.m.  
Arrive at Wilmington at 1.30 p.m. and 5.00 p.m.  
No. 9. Leave Charlotte at.....8.00 a.m. and 8.00 p.m.  
Arrive at Wilmington at 1.30 p.m. and 5.00 p.m.  
No. 10. Leave Charlotte at.....8.00 a.m. and 8.00 p.m.  
Arrive at Wilmington at 1.30 p.m. and 5.00 p.m.  
No. 11. Leave Charlotte at.....8.00 a.m. and 8.00 p.m.  
Arrive at Wilmington at 1.30 p.m. and 5.00 p.m.  
No. 12. Leave Charlotte at.....8.00 a.m. and 8.00 p.m.  
Arrive at Wilmington at 1.30 p.m. and 5.00 p.m.  
No. 13. Leave Charlotte at.....8.00 a.m. and 8.00 p.m.  
Arrive at Wilmington at 1.30 p.m. and 5.00 p.m.  
No. 14. Leave Charlotte at.....8.00 a.m. and 8.00 p.m.  
Arrive at Wilmington at 1.30 p.m. and 5.00 p.m.  
No. 15. Leave Charlotte at.....8.00 a.m. and 8.00 p.m.  
Arrive at Wilmington at 1.30 p.m. and 5.00 p.m.  
No. 16. Leave Charlotte at.....8.00 a.m. and 8.00 p.m.  
Arrive at Wilmington at 1.30 p.m. and 5.00 p.m.  
No. 17. Leave Charlotte at.....8.00 a.m. and 8.00 p.m.  
Arrive at Wilmington at 1.30 p.m. and 5.00 p.m.  
No. 18. Leave Charlotte at.....8.00 a.m. and 8.00 p.m.  
Arrive at Wilmington at 1.30 p.m. and 5.00 p.m.  
No. 19. Leave Charlotte at.....8.00 a.m. and 8.00 p.m.  
Arrive at Wilmington at 1.30 p.m. and 5.00 p.m.  
No. 20. Leave Charlotte at.....8.00 a.m. and 8.00 p.m.  
Arrive at Wilmington at 1.30 p.m. and 5.00 p.m.  
No. 21. Leave Charlotte at.....8.00 a.m. and 8.00 p.m.  
Arrive at Wilmington at 1.30 p.m. and 5.00 p.m.  
No. 22. Leave Charlotte at.....8.00 a.m. and 8.00 p.m.  
Arrive at Wilmington at 1.30 p.m. and 5.00 p.m.  
No. 23. Leave Charlotte at.....8.00 a.m. and 8.00 p.m.  
Arrive at Wilmington at 1.30 p.m. and 5.00 p.m.  
No. 24. Leave Charlotte at.....8.00 a.m. and 8.00 p.m.  
Arrive at Wilmington at 1.30 p.m. and 5.00 p.m.  
No. 25. Leave Charlotte at.....8.00 a.m. and 8.00 p.m.  
Arrive at Wilmington at 1.30 p.m. and 5.00 p.m.  
No. 26. Leave Charlotte at.....8.00 a.m. and 8.00 p.m.  
Arrive at Wilmington at 1.30 p.m. and 5.00 p.m.  
No. 27. Leave Charlotte at.....8.00 a.m. and 8.00 p.m.  
Arrive at Wilmington at 1.30 p.m. and 5.00 p.m.  
No. 28. Leave Charlotte at.....8.00 a.m. and 8.00 p.m.  
Arrive at Wilmington at 1.30 p.m. and 5.00 p.m.  
No. 29. Leave Charlotte at.....8.00 a.m. and 8.00 p.m.  
Arrive at Wilmington at 1.30 p.m. and 5.00 p.m.  
No. 30. Leave Charlotte at.....8.00 a.m. and 8.00 p.m.  
Arrive at Wilmington at 1.30 p.m. and 5.00 p.m.  
No. 31. Leave Charlotte at.....8.00 a.m. and 8.00 p.m.  
Arrive at Wilmington at 1.30 p.m. and 5.00 p.m.  
No. 32. Leave Charlotte at.....8.00 a.m. and 8.00 p.m.  
Arrive at Wilmington at 1.30 p.m. and 5.00 p.m.  
No. 33. Leave Charlotte at.....8.00 a.m. and 8.00 p.m.  
Arrive at Wilmington at 1.30 p.m. and 5.00 p.m.  
No. 34. Leave Charlotte at.....8.00 a.m. and 8.00 p.m.  
Arrive at Wilmington at 1.30 p.m. and 5.00 p.m.  
No. 35. Leave Charlotte at.....8.00 a.m. and 8.00 p.m.  
Arrive at Wilmington at 1.30 p.m. and 5.00 p.m.  
No. 36. Leave Charlotte at.....8.00 a.m. and 8.00 p.m.  
Arrive at Wilmington at 1.30 p.m. and 5.00 p.m.  
No. 37. Leave Charlotte at.....8.00 a.m. and 8.00 p.m.  
Arrive at Wilmington at 1.30 p.m. and 5.00 p.m.  
No. 38. Leave Charlotte at.....8.00 a.m. and 8.00 p.m.  
Arrive at Wilmington at 1.30 p.m. and 5.00 p.m.  
No. 39. Leave Charlotte at.....8.00 a.m. and 8.00 p.m.  
Arrive at Wilmington at 1.30 p.m. and 5.00 p.m.  
No. 40. Leave Charlotte at.....8.00 a.m. and 8.00 p.m.  
Arrive at Wilmington at 1.30 p.m. and 5.00 p.m.  
No. 41. Leave Charlotte at.....8.00 a.m. and 8.00 p.m.  
Arrive at Wilmington at 1.30 p.m. and 5.00 p.m.  
No. 42. Leave Charlotte at.....8.00 a.m. and 8.00 p.m.  
Arrive at Wilmington at 1.30 p.m. and 5.00 p.m.  
No. 43. Leave Charlotte at.....8.00 a.m. and 8.00 p.m.  
Arrive at Wilmington at 1.30 p.m. and 5.00 p.m.  
No. 44. Leave Charlotte at.....8.00 a.m. and 8.00 p.m.  
Arrive at Wilmington at 1.30 p.m. and 5.00 p.m.  
No. 45. Leave Charlotte at.....8.00 a.m. and 8.00 p.m.  
Arrive at Wilmington at 1.30 p.m. and 5.00 p.m.  
No. 46. Leave Charlotte at.....8.00 a.m. and 8.00 p.m.  
Arrive at Wilmington at 1.30 p.m. and 5.00 p.m.  
No. 47. Leave Charlotte at.....8.00 a.m. and 8.00 p.m.  
Arrive at Wilmington at 1.30 p.m. and 5.00 p.m.  
No. 48. Leave Charlotte at.....8.00 a.m. and 8.00 p.m.  
Arrive at Wilmington at 1.30 p.m. and 5.00 p.m.  
No. 49. Leave Charlotte at.....8.00 a.m. and 8.00 p.m.  
Arrive at Wilmington at 1.30 p.m. and 5.00 p.m.  
No. 50. Leave Charlotte at.....8.00 a.m. and 8.00 p.m.  
Arrive at Wilmington at 1.30 p.m. and 5.00 p.m.  
No. 51. Leave Charlotte at.....8.00 a.m. and 8.00 p.m.  
Arrive at Wilmington at 1.30 p.m. and 5.00 p.m.  
No. 52. Leave Charlotte at.....8.00 a.m. and 8.00 p.m.  
Arrive at Wilmington at 1.30 p.m. and 5.00 p.m.  
No. 53. Leave Charlotte at.....8.00 a.m. and 8.00 p.m.  
Arrive at Wilmington at 1.30 p.m. and 5.00 p.m.  
No. 54. Leave Charlotte at.....8.00 a.m. and 8.00 p.m.  
Arrive at Wilmington at 1.30 p.m. and 5.00 p.m.  
No. 55. Leave Charlotte at.....8.00 a.m. and 8.00 p.m.  
Arrive at Wilmington at 1.30 p.m. and 5.00 p.m.